



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

torn from their contexts in the group lives and strung along with no apparent order, making the reading difficult and tiresome. The author rules out all rational or purposive action, not even considering the possibility that actions once purposive may have become subconscious and customary. She leans so far backward from the error of overrationalization that she almost denies man reason as a guide to conduct. Then suddenly in the last chapter, entitled "An Unconventional Society," she jumps to the other extreme.

VICTOR E. HELLEBERG

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS

The Marriage Revolt. By WILLIAM E. CARSON. New York: Hearst's International Library Co., 1915. Pp. xiv+481.

The object of this work, as set forth in the Introduction, is threefold: to account for the "wide-spread revolt against conventional marriage"; to discover what "definite new conceptions" of marriage and divorce are being accepted; and "to obtain a forecast of probable future results" growing out of the discontent with present marriage and divorce restrictions. Starting with a sketch of the way in which social progress and especially the emancipation of women have altered the traditional attitude toward marriage, the author proceeds to outline the new thought concerning marriage as revealed by the more liberal writers on the subject—Ellen Key, Bernard Shaw, and others—and in the social mind in general. After an analysis of the causes and effects of the increase of divorce in the United States he attempts, by setting the divorce conditions in New York, where the restrictions are rigid, over against those in communities having more liberal laws, to demonstrate that the latter are preferable. Several chapters are devoted to an elaboration of the theme of the change in the popular attitude toward marriage, with some suggested plans for promoting happier marriages. The closing chapter reviews the ground covered by the book, and states some conclusions. An appendix summarizes the marriage and divorce laws of the several states.

So far as subject-matter or theory goes, the work does not contain anything new. Nevertheless it is one which, with more care in preparation, might have been made distinctly worth while to the general public. The writer deals with a live topic in an interesting way, and has gone over a vast amount of literature in the field which is not readily accessible to the average reader. There is room for an authoritative book which

shall make a digest of that literature and scientifically interpret the signs of the times with reference to matrimony, in a form suitable for general reading. The present work, however, does not rise to this opportunity. It is a popular rather than a scientific work, and so will probably prove ephemeral. Even when its position on a given point seems well taken, its partisan attitude and the loose way in which it is put together prejudice its value as a reference of authority. Repeatedly statements are made without reference to their specific sources; passages are quoted without citation of volume or page; scarcely a half-dozen footnotes appear in the entire sixteen chapters; and there is no bibliography. Much of the book shows signs of hasty workmanship. Thus, in chap. viii: "To obtain the material for this chapter the author spent a few hours in the Court of Domestic Relations [of New York]." Again, not enough distinction is made as to the relative value of the opinions and statements quoted; newspaper articles and casual conversations seemingly are used as of equal weight in establishing a conclusion as the carefully considered opinions of scholars. Moreover, it is not clear how the author will excuse himself for an occasional inaccurate use of terms, as, for example, on p. 257, where "polygamous" is made a synonym for "polygynous." In a treatise on marriage such a mistake seems inexcusable.

EARLE E. EUBANK

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION COLLEGE

Social and Economic Survey of a Community in Northeastern Minnesota. By GUSTAVE P. WARBER, M.A. Research Publications of the University of Minnesota, "Current Problems," Minneapolis, 1915.

This is the third in a series of social and economic surveys of rural communities conducted by the Division of Research in Agricultural Economics of the University of Minnesota. The communities have been selected because they represent different types of rural economy, viz., (1) Southeastern Minnesota, a region of diversified farming and dairying; (2) Red River Valley, a region of large farms and grain-growing; (3) Eastern Minnesota, the "cut-over section," a region of small farms, dairying, and potato-raising.

Surveys of rural communities, as distinguished from agricultural surveys, such as were undertaken twenty years ago at Cornell, are few in number, and as yet rather vague in purpose. The thing that they exhibit most conspicuously, perhaps, is the poverty of the social sciences,